

## PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1783.

## Southwark Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING,  
Will be Sold by Publick Auction,  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
**MERCHANDIZE,**  
As USUAL; ALSO,  
Household Furniture & Wearing  
**APPAREL, &c. &c.**  
WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

## T O B E L E T,

For the Summer season, or one Year, to a genteel Family,  
**A** LARGE and convenient HOUSE, with six rooms, kitchen  
garden, stable, chair-house, &c. about four miles and a  
half from town, pleasantly situated in the Northern Liberties, in a  
lane leading from Nice-town, Germantown road, towards Schuyl-  
kill, late in the tenure of Doctor Bond, junior. Enquire of  
LEWIS TREICHEL, the upper end of Second-street, opposite  
the Barracks. N. B. To be entered upon at any time.

Philadelphia County, April 25, 1783.

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given to the Militia of the  
County of Philadelphia, to meet and muster in Battalion, on  
the following Days, viz.

**T**HE First Battalion, commanded by Col. Benjamin M'Veagh,  
on Monday, the Fifth Day of May.  
Second Battalion, commanded by Col. Matthew Holgate, on  
Tuesday, the Sixth Day of May.  
Third Battalion, commanded by Col. Michael Croll, on Wed-  
nesday, the Seventh Day of May.  
Fourth Battalion, commanded by Col. Peter Richards, on  
Thursday, the Eighth Day of May.  
Fifth Battalion, commanded by Col. Matthew Jones, on Fri-  
day, the Ninth Day of May.  
Sixth Battalion, commanded by Col. Robert Correy, on Mon-  
day, the Twelfth Day of May.  
Seventh Battalion, commanded by Col. George Smith, on  
Tuesday, the Thirteenth Day of May.

Agreeable to a Supplement of the Militia Law of this State,  
passed the 21st of March, 1783.

WILLIAM COATS,

Lieutenant of the County of Philadelphia.

## To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 19th of May next (1783) by the subscribers, at the late  
dwelling-house of Michael Hutchinson, deceased, in Lower  
Makefield township, Bucks county, the following articles of  
Household Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

**H**ORSES, cows, sheep, swine, wheat and rye in the ground,  
a good wagon, plows, harrows, and most kind of farm-  
ing utensils; a genteel phaeton and harness; a quantity of cyder,  
several empty hogheads and barrels, coopers tools, barrel staves  
and heading; Feather beds and bedding, chest of drawers, wal-  
nut tables, looking-glasses, chairs and pewter, cannon stove, a  
large quantity of kitchen furniture, and many other articles too  
tedious to mention; also a large collection of books and maps.

The vendue will begin at nine o'clock, and continue from day  
to day until all are sold. Any person purchasing to the amount  
of Forty Shillings, may have nine months credit, by giving se-  
curity, if desired. Ready money will be expected for all less  
sums.

MARGERY HUTCHINSON, Executrix,  
MATTHIAS HUTCHINSON, Executor.

York-Town, April 18, 1783.

## To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On Thursday, the 15th day of May next,

**A** VALUABLE PLANTATION and TRACT of 140 acres  
of patented LAND, late the estate of Weyrich Bantz,  
deceased, about 70 acres of which is cleared, and 12 or 14 acres  
thereof excellent meadow, with two never failing streams of  
water running through it, and more meadow may be made easily;  
there are two square log dwelling-houses on the premises, a good  
spring before the door, a spring house, and stone still-house,  
good barn and stables, two good bearing apple orchards, and the  
clear land all under good fence, the remainder is all exceedingly  
well timbered, adjoining Codorus creek, and within sight of  
York-Town. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may  
know the terms at the day of sale, by

HENRY WOLF, and ) Executors.  
JOHN HAY, )

## To be SOLD on the Premises,

For ready money, by public vendue, on the 26th day of the fifth  
Month (May) being the 2d day of the week, at 2 o'clock in  
the afternoon, pursuant to the last will and testament of John  
Wall, deceased,

**A** PLANTATION, situate on Little Mantua creek, in  
Deptford, Gloucester county, New-Jersey, 3 miles from  
the village of Woodberry, and one from Delaware, containing  
300 acres, about 50 thereof cleared, of which 8 acres are tide  
meadow, in good order, a small dwelling-house, a well of good  
water at the door, apple orchard, &c. now in the tenure of Mi-  
chael Englington, and may be entered upon the 25th of third  
Month, 1784.

Also a LOT of 6 acres, chief thereof cleared, with a dwell-  
ing-house and well of water at the door, one mile from the  
afore said premises.

Likewise a WOOD LOT of three acres and three quarters,  
adjoining the village of Woodberry aforesaid. The conditions  
will be further made known at the time of sale, and attendance  
given by  
DAVID COOPER, ) Executors.  
JOHN TATEM, )

## ALL Persons indebted to the Estates

of the Reverend BENJAMIN CHESNUTT and SARAH  
his Daughter, deceased, late of Gloucester County, New-Jersey,  
are once more desired to call on the Subscriber,

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Executor.

N. B. A MULATTOE BOY's Time, of 17 Years and a  
Quarter, to be disposed of; he will make a good Farmer. En-  
quire as above. Philad. April 30.

## STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT for the Settlement of the public Accounts of the  
United States of America.

**W**HEREAS the good people of the United States  
of America labour under great inconveniences,  
from the public accounts remaining unsettled, and from  
many large sums of money, and much other property,  
being wrongfully detained from them by persons who  
have been entrusted therewith, or who have become pos-  
sessed thereof:

AND WHEREAS it would be expensive, dilatory and  
difficult to settle and adjust the same in the ordinary way  
of proceeding in the courts of justice:

AND WHEREAS sufficient powers and authorities in  
the officers, for this purpose by the said United States in  
Congress assembled appointed, have not been heretofore  
given; and it is become highly expedient for the public  
good, that the plans which have been adopted and recom-  
mended by Congress, for the settlement of the said public  
accounts, and for the recovery from individuals of ino-  
nies and effects belonging to the United States of America,  
be carried into speedy and effectual execution:

AND WHEREAS by an act, made and passed in Con-  
gress on the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year  
of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty two,  
it was ordained and provided, that five commissioners  
should be appointed for the settlement of accounts, under  
the direction of the superintendent of the finances of the  
United States of America; namely, one for the quarter-  
master's department, one for the commissary's depart-  
ment, one for the hospital department, one for the clo-  
thier's department, and one for the marine department;  
each of which commissioners shall have full power and  
authority to liquidate and finally settle the accounts of  
the departments respectively assigned to them, up to the  
last day of December, which was in the year of our Lord  
one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, inclusive of  
the said day; and by the same act it was recommended  
to the several legislatures of the said States, to empower  
the said commissioners to call for witnesses, and to ex-  
amine such witnesses on oath or affirmation, touching such  
accounts as were or should be respectively assigned to them  
for settlement, and also to make provision by law for the  
speedy and effectual recovery from individuals of debts  
due, and effects belonging to the United States of America:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the  
representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Penn-  
sylvania, in general assembly met, and by the authority of  
the same, That every of the said commissioners shall be,  
and hereby is, vested with full power and authority, with-  
in his respective department, to issue his process, when and  
so often as the same shall be deemed necessary, at the suit  
of the United States of America, in the nature of a sum-  
mons, directed to any person or persons whatsoever (within  
his proper department) who, at any time or times on or  
before the last day of December, which was in the year  
of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty one,  
was or were officers, or persons appointed or employed,  
or who acted in the department aforesaid; and against any  
person, who acted either as principal, deputy, assistant or  
agent, or who was employed by any such principal, de-  
puty, assistant or agent, in any of the said respective de-  
partments; or against any other person or persons whatso-  
ever within this state, concerning whom it shall be alleged,  
that he, she or they have or had, in his, her or their  
hands or possession, any monies, or other personal prop-  
erty belonging to the United States of America, either  
at the time of issuing such process, or at any time before;  
or against whom the said United States have or may have  
any claim or demand whatsoever, and requiring him, her  
or them, to be and appear before such commissioner, at a  
certain day and place in the said process to be expressed;  
provided that the same be not sooner than fifteen days,  
to be computed from the service of such process, and that  
the same process set forth briefly the cause for which the  
said person or persons shall be so summoned; and upon  
the appearance of any person or persons, either volunta-  
rily, or after being summoned in manner aforesaid, to  
proceed to the hearing and examination of the allegations,  
vouchers and evidence, for and against such person or  
persons, and to liquidate his, her or their accounts, and to  
pass judgment thereon according to law, and as the merits  
of the case shall require. And that the said commissioner  
may be fully enabled to perform and execute the trust re-  
posed in him, it shall and may be lawful for such commis-  
sioner, at any time or times, and as often as it shall be  
deemed necessary, to issue one or more subpoenas or sub-  
poenas for, and to call before him any witness and wit-  
nesses, and to examine such witness or witnesses, upon  
oath or affirmation, touching the merits of the matter in  
controversy before such commissioner; and generally to  
use and exercise such effectual and like means for the col-  
lecting and procuring of evidence, either for or against  
any defendant or defendants, or person or persons whose  
accounts may be depending before such commissioner for  
liquidation and settlement, as any of the courts of com-  
mon law may or can use and exercise in suits and causes  
depending before them.

Provided always, That the place of appearance of any  
party so summoned, as aforesaid, be not at any place  
without the county wherein such party doth reside.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That  
if any witness shall wilfully falsify, or knowingly swear or  
affirm to an untruth in a material point, in any suit or  
cause to be instituted before any of the said commissioners;  
by virtue of this act, the same shall be deemed perjury,  
and the person guilty thereof shall be liable to be prose-  
cuted in any court of quarter sessions of this state, within  
the jurisdiction whereof such offence shall be committed,  
and upon conviction thereof, he or she shall suffer the like  
pains, penalties and disabilities to which those who com-  
mit wilful and corrupt perjury, in any court of record of  
this commonwealth, are liable.

And for the better discovering of the real and true me-  
rits of any cause, suit or controversy, at any time or times  
hereafter to be brought, or which shall be depending be-  
fore any such commissioner, under or by the authority of  
this act, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That  
upon the hearing of any such cause or causes, suit or suits,  
it shall and may be lawful for such commissioner to tender  
to such defendant or defendants interrogatories, and to  
examine him or them upon oath or affirmation, as the case  
may require, concerning such matter which shall be in is-  
sue or controversy in such suit or suits, cause or causes,  
and to compel the said defendant or defendants to answer  
thereto in the manner aforesaid, under the Penalty, that  
in case he, she or they refuse to answer to all or any of the  
facts alleged against him, her or them, such facts shall be  
considered as confessed by him, her or them, and the said  
facts shall be deemed to be true.

Provided always, That no interrogatories shall be put  
to such defendant or defendants, the answer to which may  
tend to criminate him, her or them, or to incur any pe-  
nalty or forfeiture; and it shall be lawful for every such  
commissioner, within his proper department, to call upon  
any such defendant or defend-ants, and to compel him,  
her or them to produce, upon oath or affirmation, to such  
commissioner, all and singular the books, accounts and o-  
riginal entries of his, her and their offices and employ-  
ments, unless the same shall appear to have been unavoid-  
ably lost or destroyed; and in case of refusal to commit  
him, her or them to the goal of the county, there to re-  
main, without bail or mainprize, until such books, papers  
and original accounts be produced as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That  
in every case wherein any judgment or judgments shall be  
rendered in favour of the United States of America, in  
any suit or cause, or upon any proceedings instituted as  
aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the party against  
whom such judgment or judgments shall be rendered to  
appeal therefrom, within five days after he, she or they  
shall have notice of the rendering of such judgment or  
judgments, but not otherwise; provided such rendering  
be made ten days before the next sitting of the court of  
common pleas of the county, in which county such judg-  
ment or judgments shall be had; and upon such appeal  
or appeals being lodged, within the two first days of the  
sitting of the said next court, such court shall proceed to  
hear the same upon the real merits of the case in the same  
term (unless reasonable cause be shown to the contrary)  
and without the usual imparlances, and to determine  
thereupon, either by a jury returned instantly, or other-  
wise agreeably to the usual course of proceedings in such  
court, and shall cause execution to be done thereupon, as  
is usual in like cases, between party and party; which  
judgment and determination shall be final and conclusive.

Provided nevertheless, That no such appeal shall be re-  
ceived, unless sufficient security be given, before one of  
the justices of said court, on lodging such appeal, to pro-  
secute such appeal to effect, and to satisfy the judgment  
rendered by the said commissioner, or such judgment as  
the said court may pronounce, and also to satisfy all costs,  
in case the judgment appealed from be confirmed.

AND WHEREAS, by one other act, passed by the  
United States of America in Congress assembled, on the  
twentieth day of February, one thousand seven hundred  
and eighty two, it was ordained and declared that a com-  
missioner for each state should be appointed, in the man-  
ner therein mentioned, with full power and authority fi-  
nally to settle the accounts between the state for which  
such commissioner shall be so nominated and the United  
States of America; and also to liquidate and settle, in spe-  
cific value, all certificates given for supplies by public offi-  
cers to individuals, and other claims against the United  
States of America by individuals for supplies furnished to  
the army, the transportation thereof, and contingent ex-  
pences thereon, within the said state, according to the  
principles of equity and good conscience, in all cases which  
were not or should not be provided for by Congress: And  
whereas it is reasonable, and will be highly conducive to  
the public good, that the commissioner appointed or to  
be appointed for this state, for the purposes in the last  
mentioned act or ordinance of Congress declared should,  
by laws for this purpose enacted, be vested with sufficient  
powers to carry into effectual execution the duties of his  
office:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the  
commissioner appointed or to be appointed for this Com-  
monwealth, for the purposes in the last mentioned act or  
ordinance of Congress declared, shall be, and hereby is  
vested with full power and authority to summon witnesses,  
and to examine them upon oath or affirmation, and exe-  
cute the like means in this behalf, and for the collecting  
and procuring of evidence, as any commissioner appoint-  
ed or to be appointed, for the purposes set forth in the  
first above recited act of Congress, may or can do by vir-  
tue of this act; and if any such witness, to be examined  
as last aforesaid, shall wilfully falsify, or shall knowingly  
swear or affirm to an untruth, touching any material point  
concerning which he or she shall be examined as aforesaid,  
the same shall be deemed perjury, and the offender, upon  
conviction thereof in manner aforesaid, shall suffer like  
pains, penalties and disabilities, with such like offenders  
in this act before mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That  
every comptroller, treasurer, register, auditor and clerk,  
appointed or to be appointed by the United States in Con-  
gress assembled, or by the superintendent of finance, or  
otherwise by authority of Congress, for the purposes men-  
tioned in one other act or ordinance of Congress, made  
and passed on the eleventh day of September, one thou-  
sand seven hundred and eighty one, is hereby vested with  
full power and authority to carry into effectual execution  
the duties and functions of his respective office and ap-  
pointment, in like manner and as fully as if the same or-  
dinance were enacted and declared by the laws of this  
commonwealth, in the words or to the effect in which it

has been expressed by the United States of America in Congress assembled; and every such comptroller and auditor, appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid, hereby is vested with as full power and authority to compel the attendance of any witnesses or witnesses before him, and to examine every such witness upon oath or affirmation, touching such matters as shall be depending before him, in the way of his said office or employment, and generally to procure and collect evidence and testimony, as fully and effectually as any of the commissioners herein before mentioned may or can do, by virtue of this act; and every witness, to be examined by such comptroller or auditor in manner aforesaid, is enjoined to make true answer, under the like pains, penalties and disabilities, as are by this act before mentioned and provided in other cases.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every commissioner and officer, appointed and to be appointed in pursuance of the several acts and ordinances of Congress before mentioned, previously to his undertaking to exercise the powers and authorities by this act vested in him, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation before the President or Vice-President of the Supreme Executive Council of this state; to wit, "I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will truly and faithfully execute the office of -----, to which I am appointed, and the powers in me vested by an act, entitled 'An act for the settlement of the public accounts,' without favour, affection, hatred or malice, according to the best of my judgment and abilities."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any account shall be finally settled, and any judgment shall be rendered by any commissioner, pursuant to the directions of this act, which shall not be appealed from as aforesaid, the same, or a transcript thereof, shall be signed by the commissioner, and may be filed in any court of common pleas within this state, with the prothonotary of such court, and thereupon an execution shall be issued, as on other judgments, for the debt or sum of money which has been found to be due, together with costs (to be taxed by the said prothonotary) for the service of such process as aforesaid, like to those which are allowed to the sheriff for serving a summons or subpoena, and for the attendance of witnesses the same as are allowed in the said court.

[Remainder in our next.]

By the Ship L'AIGLE, Capt. Fooks, from Antigua, and the Ship DARRAGH, Capt. BAYNE, from Dublin, arrived at New-York, we have the following Advices, viz.

#### L O N D O N.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, March 4.

AS soon as Mr. Ord brought up the report of the resolutions of the Committee of Supply on the subject of the ordinaries of the army, Mr. David Hartley rose, and intimating his intention of moving for the recommitment of that resolution, which declares it to be the opinion of the Committee, "that a sum not exceeding 376,203l. be voted for 13,472 men, troops of Hesse Cassel and subsidy," desired the Speaker to call to him, when he came to that resolution. The Clerk then proceeded to read the resolutions a first and second time, and the Speaker took the sense of the House upon each separately. When the resolution was read for voting, that the Provincial Corps of American Loyalists should be put on the establishment, and thence become entitled to half-pay, Sir Philip Jennings Clarke rose, and offered a few objections, which gave rise to a desultory conversation of an hour, in which the Secretary at War, (Sir William Yonge,) Sir Philip Jennings Clarke, Sir Cecil Wray, General Smith, Colonel Onslow, Sir Edward Ashley, Mr. Hufsey, and other gentlemen were the speakers.

The chief purport of what was said by Sir Philip, and those who supported his argument, was, that he and they had no objection to giving the officers of the Provincial Corps half-pay, as a reward for their services, but that allowing them rank was an injustice to the old corps on the establishment, because the officers of the Provincial Corps would by that means be allowed to leap over the heads of other officers, who had been much longer in the service, and were thence undoubtedly entitled to rank in preference to any officers of less standing.

General Smith in particular repeated his question, if the Provincial Corps obtained this favour, how it could with any decency, or at least regard to justice, be refused to the new raised English corps that had been sent to India?

The Secretary at War answered this. He declared, that the English corps alluded to, had been raised expressly on condition that they should have no claim to rank on half-pay. He said farther, that he heartily wished more of the Loyalists could be provided for in the same manner. It was a fair and honorable mode of rewarding their services, and in his opinion much less exceptionable than the mode of granting them secret pensions and annuities.

Mr. Hufsey asked, whether allowing the resolution to pass, would not be tacitly admitting a precedent, upon which the other new raised regiments could claim rank and half-pay.

The Secretary at War declared, that it could not in justice and fair construction be considered as any such precedent, because the nature of the pretensions of the Provincial Corps, and of the other new raised regiments, were widely different. But if ever such a claim should be made, and that upon the grounds of the present instance, it would then be fit time of disputing the claim, and shewing that the present instance was a single one, and did not apply to any other case whatever.

Sir Cecil Wray charged the Secretary at War, with holding language respecting the Provincial Corps now diametrically opposite to that he had formerly held. Sir Cecil thought Sir George had some years since opposed the Provincial Corps, whenever the army extraordinaries were under consideration, as corps that the House had nothing to do with.

The Secretary at War, in reply, appealed to the House, whether the exact reverse had not been the fact, and whether he had not uniformly complained, that the Provincial Corps were not put into the estimates, instead of the extraordinaries of the army, arguing constantly, that if they had been inserted in the estimates, the House would then know what they were, and for what service the public money was voted.

Mr. Hufsey said, he had a few days since heard a great deal of the little care that had been taken of the Loyalists, and now it appeared to him as if they were running into an opposite extreme, and were anxious to take more care than enough of them.

General Smith said the question was not, whether the Loyalists should be taken care of or not, but whether the old established rules of military rank should or should not be voted.

After some more consideration, Sir Philip Jennings Clarke moved, that the resolution be recommitted, upon which the House divided.—Noes 76, Ayes, 37, Majority for the Half-Pay 39.

The Speaker then proceeded to put the question severally on the other resolutions, and when he came to that respecting the troops of Hesse Cassel and subsidy, Mr. David Hartley rose, and observed, that his declaration of the preceding day, that he would move for an address to the Crown, to intreat his Majesty to give orders that the troops should be withdrawn from New-York, had, he understood, been regarded with some jealousy, and such a motion had been considered as a motion that might do harm. Undoubtedly he had no wish to move any thing that was at all likely to produce all consequences; he therefore would forego his first intention; but

as he was fully persuaded, the resolution, if it passed, as it stood, was liable to much misconstruction by the German Princes, and by the people of America, he should move, that the resolution be re-committed, in order to introduce a motion in the Committee, which he held in his hand, and would read to the House. Mr. Hartley then went into a recapitulation of his arguments of the preceding day, in order to prove that voting the pay of the Hesse Cassel troops for a year, being the full extent of any vote for military service, would give America some suspicion that it was not our intention to withdraw the troops from New-York as soon as possible, and might lead to jealousies extremely prejudicial to the amity that had been professed by both countries. After expatiating on this idea for some short time, Mr. Hartley read his intended motion to the House: The words of it were, "That a sum not exceeding ----- be voted for 13,472 men, troops of Hesse Cassel and subsidy, up to the 31st of September (or October next, as the House should choose) for the purpose of removing them from New-York with all convenient speed."

Mr. Hartley said, that *mutatis mutandis* he should apply this motion to every other resolution respecting foreign troops, and concluded with moving, "That the resolution be recommitted."

Sir Cecil Wray said, he had been so much astonished at the language that had been held in that House the preceding day, when the resolution was under the consideration of the Committee of Supply, that he would second the motion. Sir Cecil added, that he had heard it asserted that New-York was to be kept, in order to force the Americans to do that justice to the Loyalists, which the House was willing to impute as the true construction and meaning of the Fifth Article of the Provisional Treaty. If such was the intention of Government, and New-York was to be kept as a coercion of the execution of the Provisional Treaty, we had a new war directly upon our hands, and there was an end to the reconciliation with America, which the House and the people at large had expressed themselves so anxiously bent on effecting.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to say a few words in reply to the latter part of the Honorable Baronet's speech. Sure he was, that the Honorable Baronet had not heard any thing in the smallest degree corresponding with what he had mentioned from any person the side of the House on which he stood, and he believed, that no person whatever had suggested that New-York was to be kept for the purpose alluded to. Those of his Majesty's Ministers who had negotiated the Provisional Treaty, could not entertain the most distant intention of holding New-York, or of keeping the troops there longer than was unavoidably necessary. Their wish and object were to bring them away with all convenient speed, the only question that remained with them being a question as to the means of carrying their intention into immediate practice. It was not that they did not intend and anxiously desire to bring away the troops as soon as possible, but whether the means were adequate to the object, and whether they could bring them away within nine months, or any other given time. For these reasons, and for these reasons only, Mr. Chancellor Pitt said, he thought the resolution ought to stand as it did; and here he begged leave to repeat, that he ever would hold it to be a sound, a necessary, and a wise parliamentary principle, to reduce every matter of expence that the House was called upon to vote as much as possible to estimate, and to leave as little as possible to extraordinary. By such a mode of conduct alone could Parliament duly exercise its controlling power, and prevent improvident or lavish expenditure of the public money. Ever since he had been called upon to turn his thoughts to public affairs, he had studied to act up to this principle, and it was his intention as long as he should have the honour of serving his Majesty, to have endeavoured to have reduced every part of the public expence to estimate; an idea, which he had flattered himself, he should not have found impracticable, and then no money could have been voted for any service, but with the previous sanction of that House. With regard to the present question, the time and the means of bringing away the troops from New-York should, with his will, have been specified in the resolution, but that was absolutely impossible; and therefore as it could not be ascertained precisely, whether the troops could be brought home in six months from that day or not, he must declare himself in favour of the resolution as it stood at present.

Lord North rose immediately, and said, feeling himself in some sort alluded to by the honorable gentleman who had moved for the recommitment of the resolution, he would say a few words: And first, it could not but raise his astonishment, how it happened that a suspicion was entertained of there being any other intention than to withdraw the troops as soon as possible from New-York. He was amazed, that such an idea could have entered into the mind of man. That the idea had any the smallest foundation was a matter absolutely impossible. To what purpose delay the bringing away the troops from New-York an hour longer than was unavoidable? The war we had been engaged in with America was at an end; the sooner, therefore, every part of the expence occasioned by that war was put a stop to, the better. It was a matter that every body must wish. The troops could not be kept in New-York for any hostile purpose. In fact, the more the matter was considered, the more it would be found, as the honorable gentleman over the way had so well explained it, that no person could have an interest in keeping the troops at New-York, and that nothing but the want of means to bring them away, could be the reason for detaining them even so long as the amendment of the motion, that had been read to the House, stated. But what end could that amendment answer, supposing it passed? It would only (if his honorable friend would give him leave to say so) defeat the very purpose for which it was professed to be moved, and embarrass government in the execution of the measure, which his honorable friend wished to expedite. Besides, what harm was there in the original resolution? It put the public to not one shilling more expence than the amendment. The money stated in the resolution was not the sum to be paid to the Landgrave of Hesse, nor were the sums stated in the other resolutions the sums to be paid to any other of the German Princes. The sums they were to receive, were to be found in the treaties with those princes, and depended altogether on the time at which the troops should arrive in the territories of their respective Sovereigns. If the resolution as it stood called for a little more money than the expence might eventually amount to, that was no injury to the public; should more be issued than the service required, the overplus would doubtless be brought to the public account; in every point of view therefore his Lordship thought the resolution had better pass as it was.

Mr. H. W. Hartley rose to support his brother's motion, and again went over the old ground of argument, that the sooner the troops were brought away the better, and that voting the estimate for a year involved a principle, and might mislead. Mr. Hartley concluded with asking why so many transports were daily paying off at home, when they might be so much better employed in being sent to bring away the troops from New-York?

Mr. Brett answered this by saying the transports now paying off at home, were such as were wholly unfit for service. Mr. Brett added, that all the transports that could be got together in America were now collecting at New-York, to bring away the troops.

Mr. H. W. Hartley rose to reply rather warmly, and said he thought all the transports that could be engaged here at home fit for the service, should be engaged and sent to New-York to bring away the troops, and that a work of so much importance should not depend solely on such transports as could be collected in America.

#### L O N D O N.

March 7. The Duke of Bridgewater on Saturday last waited upon the King as an independent Peer, and offered his services to

act as first Lord of the Treasury, without any emolument whatever, until his Majesty should be able to stem the present torrent of faction; his Majesty thanked his Grace for his loyal offer, and said he would duly consider it.

All the ships that have cargoes for America are ordered to wait till a final commercial settlement has taken place between this country and the United States.

Addressees on the peace are certainly preparing in the most parts of the great trading towns of the kingdom. The stocks have been but little altered by the late miracles wrought in St. Stephen's Chapel, nothing can alter the stocks, but the entire confidence of the people in the Ministry. The Non-Consols are at 68 1-3th, and Bank Stock at -----

The public may depend on the following:-----Lord North was last night, at nine o'clock, with the King at Buckingham-house; he staid with his Majesty two hours. The many who knew of the interview, conceived an arrangement to be the immediate consequence, and that the Duke of Portland would be sent for: But the event was a disinclination on the King's part to employ the whigs, and a most honourable and absolute denial on the part of Lord North, to be concerned on any other ground but on the broad basis of such a coalition, so that the country is absolutely and literally without any government whatever.-----The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Pitt) and Mr. Secretary Townshend, now created Lord Sydney, hold their places merely till their successors are nominated.

The Cabinet is evidently in a very perplexed situation. It is now near two weeks since the resignation of the principal Ministers was in part announced, and we have as yet none to succeed them. Perhaps it were well to try how to do without a Ministry. For as Mr. Powys observed of the ----- Sailor looking well without his head-----we know that a Minister depends more upon the lower extremities than upon the upper. It is well known that a great Personage has declared in the presence of several leading men, who pressed him to sign an arrangement of a New Ministry, that he would now act for himself, and not in future be guided by men of any party, whose sole aim was only to monopolize power and appointments. The treaty with the Dutch is completely settled; but before it can be formally announced, it must pass the different States of that Republic, and the provinces must all approve of it, previous to its being ratified.

The Bill for the removal of all doubts, relative to the Independence of the legislation and jurisdiction of the Parliament of Ireland, passed the British House of Commons without any particle of opposition, and was ordered to the Peers by the hands of Mr. Grenville.

The two Members of Parliament, Mr. Cook and Mr. Wilmot, who were appointed some time ago to revise the List of Pensions given to the American Refugees, having, with no less humanity and ability, examined and investigated the merits and clauses of each Pensioner, made a report to the Lords of the Treasury, by which a saving of upwards of 20,000l. a year, will accrue to the nation, by the reduction of such of the above pensions as they deem unnecessary and unmerited.

#### D U B L I N, March 5.

The change in administration will, by way of first fruits, impose a tax upon this country of 12,000l. per annum, for before Lord Thurlow accepted the seals, he stipulated for a pension of 5000l. a year, to commence when he should cease to be Chancellor; Colonel Barre becomes entitled to a pension of 3200l. per annum, on ceasing to be employed in his Majesty's service; and Lord Ashburton is provided with one of 4000l. a year.

By a ship arrived at Hastings from Cherbourg, it is learned that the privateers are all sitting out for trading vessels, being in hopes of carrying on a considerable trade to America: that an order was come there from Paris, for the basin to be cleared out and enlarged, and made fit to contain a large fleet of men of war, and two strong batteries are ordered to be built to guard the entrance into the harbour.

#### N E W - Y O R K, May 3.

Letters received from London, dated the 14th of March, intimate, that, since Lord Shelburne resigned the guidance of the helm, no Minister had been appointed for fourteen days. The Duke of Devonshire was much talked of as Viceroy of Ireland, and Lord Loughborough for Lord high Chancellor; he will be the first North Briton who has held the Scales; Lord Mansfield never would accept of that department, knowing the uncertainty of a continuation in it; but the noble Wedderburne has hitherto proved invincible to all faction, and may remain unmoved in that dignified station, to the last syllable of his Lordship's existence.

The following is an abstract of a bill for the provisional establishment and regulation of trade and intercourse between the subjects of Great Britain and those of the united states of North-America.

I T recites, that the provinces of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, in North-America, have lately been solemnly acknowledged by his majesty, to be independent and sovereign states, by the description of the united states of America.

It therefore enacts, that all statutes heretofore made to regulate the trade between Great Britain and America, or to prohibit any intercourse between the same, shall, (so far as they prohibit the intercourse between Great Britain and the territories now composing the said united states, wholly and absolutely be repealed.

It recites, that whilst the aforesaid provinces were annexed to Great-Britain, the inhabitants of the said provinces enjoyed all rights, franchises, privileges and benefits of British subjects, as well in respect to the trade and commerce with Great-Britain as in other instances: and in consequence thereof their ships and vessels, being navigated as British ships and vessels are by law navigated, were admitted into the ports of Great Britain, with all the privileges and advantages of British built ships.

That by the several laws now existing for regulation of the trade with foreign states, the subjects of the latter are, as aliens, liable to various commercial restrictions, as also to various duties and customs at the ports of Great-Britain, which hitherto have not been applicable to, or demandable from the inhabitants of the said several provinces of America.

That it is highly expedient the intercourse between Great Britain and the said states should be established on the most enlarged principles of reciprocal benefit to both countries; but from the distance between Great Britain and America, it must be a considerable time before any convention for establishing the trade and intercourse between Great Britain and the said states of America, upon a permanent foundation can be concluded:

Therefore, for the purpose of making a temporary regulation of commerce and intercourse between Great Britain and America, and in order to evince the disposition of Great-Britain to be on terms of the most perfect amity with America, and in confidence of a like friendly disposition on the part of the said states towards Great Britain, it further enacts, that after (a

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time to be named in the bill) the ships and vessels of the subjects of America, with the merchandises on board the same, shall be admitted into all the ports of Great-Britain in the same manner as vessels of the subjects of other independent states; but the merchandizes and goods on board such vessels, being of the produce of the said states, shall be liable to the same duties only, as the merchandizes would be subject to, if they were the property of British subjects, and imported in British built vessels.

It further enacts, That during the time aforesaid, the ships and vessels of the said United States, shall be admitted into the ports of his Majesty's Islands, Colonies, or Plantations in America, with any merchandizes, produce of the territories of the aforesaid States, with liberty to export from the said Plantations in America, to the territories of the said States, any merchandize whatsoever; and such merchandizes, which shall be imported or exported from the said British Islands in America, shall be liable to the same duties only, as the said merchandizes would be subject to, if they were the property of British subjects.

It then enacts, that during the time herein before limited, there shall be the same drawbacks and bounties on merchandizes exported from Great-Britain into the territories of the said States of America, as are allowed in the case of exportation to the Plantations or Colonies, now belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain, in America.

And further enacts, That all ships and vessels belonging to any subjects of the United States, which shall have come into any port of Great Britain since (a time to be specified), together with the merchandizes on board the same, shall have the full benefit of this Act.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday in New-York, from the island of Antigua, says, that the treaty of commerce between Great-Britain and America, of which the above are the provisional articles, had arrived at that port, and was to be proclaimed there the day he left it.

From the ANTIGUA GAZETTE.

St. John's, April 9.

We are informed that the 4th day of next month is the time appointed for delivering up the different captured islands.

A list of the New Ministry.

Duke of Portland, First Lord of the Treasury, vice Lord Shelburne. Lord North, Privy Seal, and created a Peer, vice Lord Camden. Mr. Burke, Paymaster-General, vice the Lord Advocate. The Hon. Mr. Fox, Chancellor of the Exchequer, vice Mr. Pitt. Lord Stormont Secretary of State, vice T. Townshend, now a Peer.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.

Saturday last Brigadier-General Clark, with a number of other officers, arrived in town from New-York, we are informed, for the purpose of conducting the British prisoners into that city. Five hundred marched from the New-Jail yesterday morning, and the last division, consisting of about the same number, will march this morning.

Thursday last arrived here the ship Hawk, Captain John Bull, in 45 days from Marseilles, but last in 35 days from Gibraltar, into which port he was obliged to go, by contrary winds. He was received at Gibraltar with the greatest politeness, and the greatest attention shown him by the Generals Elliot and Boyd, and the marine officers in that port, being the first American vessel that had arrived there, and displayed the thirteen stripes since the revolution.

Captain Bull informs, that about the latter end of February, the island of Sicily was visited with a dreadful shock of an earthquake, in which a great part of the town of Messina, with a number of the neighbouring villages were destroyed, and not less than 10,000 persons perished. The shock was felt for 50 leagues along the coast on the main, opposite to Sicily.

Letters from Antigua mention, that there has been so very little rain in that and the neighbouring islands, that all kind of herbage is burnt up, and their crop is almost destroyed: so that it is computed in the island of Antigua, where almost every year they made 20,000 hogheads of sugar, they will not make above 3,000 this year.

Monday last an election was held at the Pennsylvania Hospital, when the following gentlemen were chosen Managers and Treasurer, to transact the business of that charitable Institution for the ensuing year, viz. Peter Reeve, Joseph Swift, Jonathan Shoemaker, Josiah Hewes, Isaac Wharton, Reynold Keen, John Morton, Adam Hubley, George Mifflin, Owen Jones, junior, Andrew Dox, Thomas Moore, Managers—and Moidcael Lewis, Treasurer.

On Friday the second instant, at his country seat, after a tedious illness, departed this life, in the 50th year of his age, Mr. GEORGE KENNEDY, of this city, merchant; and on Sabbath day last, his remains were interred in the grave-yard of the Scots Presbyterian Church, in this city, attended with a very great number of respectable inhabitants. He was one of the Elders in said church, and by a life of steady industry has collected a plentiful estate, and is an instance of acquiring wealth with unassailed reputation. By his death, the commonwealth has lost a worthy citizen, the church a generous friend, the poor a liberal giver, his widow a good husband, and his children an indulgent father.

Pennsylvania, to wit.

RECEIPT of Continental Taxes from the State of Pennsylvania, published in pursuance of the Sixth Article of Instructions from the Office of Finance, dated the 12th day of February 1782.

For the Month of April, 1783.

|                |                                 | Dols. 90ths. |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| April 7, 1783. | Rec. of David Rittenhouse, Esq; | 8972 72      |
| 14,            | of Ditto,                       | 4000         |
| 21,            | of Ditto,                       | 2466 24      |
| 28,            | of Ditto,                       | 6215 20      |

Dollars, 21654 26

In all, Twenty-one Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty-four Dollars and Twenty-six Ninetieths.

J. SWANWICK, Receiver of Continental Taxes for the State of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1783.



For MADEIRA,  
The Brig Olive Branch,  
Lying at Walnut-street Wharf. For Freight, apply to SEAGROVE & CONSTABLE, in WATER-STREET, near WALNUT-STREET.

WANTED

To PURCHASE or HIRE in a small Family, AN active white or black GIRL, about the Age of ten or twelve Years. Enquire of the Printers heretof.

The Fire Companies in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, are requested to appoint a Committee from each Company, to consult on some matters of importance proposed to be laid before the Legislature of this State, respecting regulations at Fires. Any Committees so appointed, are desired to meet on the second Monday in May, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-house. It is expected each company will pay particular attention to this request.

For want of Room, we are obliged to omit the Accounts of the Rejoicings at Swedeborough and Roads-Town, in New-Jersey, on the Cessation of Hostilities between Great-Britain and America, but they shall appear in our next.

## THOMAS LEIPER, TOBACCONIST,

In Water-street, the seventh door above Market-street, Manufactures and Sells

Scotch Snuff,  
High Toast ditto,  
Pigtail and Plug Tobacco;  
All of which, he is warrantable in saying, are of the first Quality.

TOBACCO and SNUFF Manufactory.  
JOSEPH FEW,

HAS removed to the corner of Spruce and Water-streets, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Leiper, where he manufactures and sells, wholesale and retail, Plug, Pigtail, Leaf and Spun Carrot Tobacco, Scotch and Rappee Snuff of the first quality, and at the lowest rates.

TUESDAY, May 6, 1783.

## AUCTION OF BOOKS

Consisting of excellent ENGLISH and FRENCH Authors, will commence this evening,

At BELL'S Book-STORE

Near St. Paul's Church, in Third-street,

AND will be continued for several evenings successively. Hours of sale each evening from half after seven to ten o'clock. Conditions of sale.—The Books to be sold or sacrificed according to the taste of the company.—The Books to be paid for and taken away the morning after the sale.—Printed Catalogues of the Books to be had at the place of Sale.

To be Sold by way of public Vendue,

On the fifteenth of this instant,

A MESSAGE or PLANTATION, lying in the township of Northampton, and county of Burlington, West-Jersey, about one mile from Mount-holly, containing 128 acres, 35 of which are meadow, 60 of good plough land, and the remainder under timber, on which is a two story brick house, and frame kitchen, a good barn, and bearing orchard. The title indisputable. Persons inclining to view the premises before the day of sale, will be shown them, by applying to the subscribers. The vendue to begin at Three o'clock in the afternoon, where attendants will be given, and the conditions made known, by SARAH BUTCHER, MARY BUTCHER, and JOSEPH RIDGWAY.

Easton, Northampton county, May 5, 1783.

By virtue of Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to SALE at the Premises, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A CERTAIN TENEMENT or Lot of GROUND, situate in the town of Northampton, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet, subject to a yearly ground rent of Fifteen Shillings; late the property of Frederick Gabel. And on Tuesday the 3d day of said June, at noon, will be exposed to Sale, at the house of Martin Harder, in Heidelberg township, a certain Tract of WOOD LAND, situate in said township, bounded by land of Martin Harder, Adam Kunkel and Balthasar Weit, and containing 50 acres more or less; late the property of Ludwig Stain. Seized and taken in Execution, by

ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

WANTED,

A MAN that understands Farming, and a WOMAN capable of managing a small Dairy, and common House-work; such Persons, having good Characters, will meet with suitable Encouragement, by applying to JOHN MIEFLIN, at his Place, on Schuylkill, about four Miles from Philadelphia. A Man and his Wife would suit, provided they have no Children.

In pursuance of an order of the ORPHANS COURT, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be exposed to SALE by public Vendue, on the PRIZES, the 21st day of this instant May, at the third Hour in the afternoon,

A MESSAGE and Lot of GROUND thereunto belonging, about 19 feet front on Union-Street (including the privilege of a three feet alley) and extends the same depth to Pine-street, in the city of Philadelphia, and adjoins a house of Edward Burd, Esq; late the property of William Green, House-Carpenter, deceased, subject to a yearly Ground-rent of Twenty-six Spanish Silver Dollars. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by the Administratrix.

May 5, 1783.

MARY GREEN.

Also a Lot of GROUND on Eighth-street, 22 feet front, and about 99 deep, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, to be SOLD at private sale, or LETT on Ground-rent by the said Mary Green; who requests all those who have any just demands against the Estate of the aforesaid William Green, to produce them to her, in order that they may be settled.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

LOST on Wednesday, the 30th of last month, either on the road from Wright's-Town, Bucks county, or in the city of Philadelphia (being mislaid there) a memorandum POC-KET BOOK, with blank leaves, containing a judgment bond for One hundred and Thirty Pounds continental, a bond for Forty-one Pounds, a note for Fifteen Pounds (the two last specie) and several memorandums. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to Zephaniah Lott, in Wright's-Town aforesaid, or to Ambrose Croker, at the sign of the Three Jolly Sailors, the corner of Walnut and Front-streets, Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, paid by either of them.

N. B. The above bonds and note will be of no use to any person, as the payment of them is stopped.

West Nantmill township, Chester county, May 2, 1783.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in West Nantmill township, Chester county, State of Pennsylvania, on the first instant, a Negroe Wench named SALL, about 30 years of age, tall and slender of stature, says she was born in Georgia; had on and took with her two linsy petticoats, striped blue and white, two linen shifts, one blue and white striped linsy bed gown, one copperas coloured ditto, one white ditto, both linen, one pair of new shoes made man's fashion, and without straps. It is supposed she has carried off some of her mistress's clothes, which are not here described. Whoever takes up said negroe, and secures her in any goal, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN GRAHAM.

Just imported in the cutter Charming Molly, Captain Bateman, from Offend, and the cutter Two Brothers, Captain Major, from Dover, and to be SOLD by

SAMUEL INGLIS & Co.

HYSON, Souchong, Congo and Bohea Tea, in whole, half and quarter chests, an assortment of English Nails and Hardware, Ship-chandlery, crates of Queen's Ware, Geneva, Lead in pigs, Small Shot, a large assortment; Pepper, Nutmegs, Cordage, a complete invoice of Sadlery-ware, British and Russia Sailcloth, Nankeens, &c. &c.

The Cutter CHARMING MOLLY, and Brig VULCAN, Captain Rodez, will sail for James River, Virginia, in eight or ten days. For freight or passage apply as above. May 5.

To the CONTRIBUTORS to the Relief and Employment of the Poor in the City of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

YOUR Annual Meeting, according to law, is to be held at the Court-house in this city, on the second Monday in May, viz. the 12th instant, to examine the accounts and transactions of the Managers of the House of Employment, for the last year, and to chuse Managers and a Treasurer for the ensuing. For which purposes please to attend there in the afternoon of the said 12th of May, 1783.

By order of a Board of Managers,

JOHN CUMMINGS, Steward.

To the PUBLIC.

Lancaster Academy, April 28, 1783.

MANY worthy Patrons of this Seminary, and real lovers of useful literature, being desirous of having the FRENCH LANGUAGE taught here; the subscriber has therefore employed a gentleman of approved abilities for that purpose.

The junior classes, of the Latin and Greek scholars, are not to be troubled with this study, unless their parents or guardians insist on it; but the English and mathematical students may be advantageously employed, part of every day, in the French school.

ANDREW BROWN.

To be SOLD by private SALE,

A Valuable PLANTATION or tract of LAND, situate in New-London township, Chester county, containing about 200 acres, whereon is a good stone house two stories high, with a kitchen adjoining, a barn, with stables for twelve horses, a never-failing spring of water within thirty yards of the door, and a good bearing orchard; about 100 acres of the land cleared, 18 acres of excellent meadow, the remainder well timbered; the soil equal to any in that part of the country; there is also a convenient seat for erecting a saw-mill at a very small expence. The purchaser, on paying 300l. will be allowed a reasonable time to pay the remainder clear of interest. An indisputable title will be given by the subscriber, on the premises.

May 6, 1783. 6 w. ROBERT FINNEY, Junior.



SICKLES and SCYTHES,

EITHER by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, are prepared and sold by the subscriber at his shop in Front-street, a little below the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

EVAN TRUMAN.

N. B. Said Truman makes all kinds of Mill-work, Smiths-bellows, &c. &c. &c.

6 w.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of GEORGE STRODE, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts properly proved, according to law, on or before the 15th day of May next, and all persons that stand indebted to the estate are desired to discharge the same, to prevent any further trouble, to

BENJAMIN POWELL, Administrator.

WAS STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscribers, on the night of the 24th of April last, Two Creatures, the one a chesnut sorrel Mare, about 14 hands and one inch high, trots and canters, a small star in her forehead, her near eye somewhat hollower than the other; the other a small dun Horse, about 13 hands and a half high, trots and canters, a star in his forehead, a black list along his back, somewhat lame in his near fore foot, occasioned by being trod by the other fore foot. Whoever takes up said horses and thieves, so that the thieves may be brought to justice, shall have a Reward of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, or for the horses only, FOUR DOLLARS each, paid by us the subscribers, living in Willistown township, Chester county.

JOHN HARRIS,

PERSIFOR FRAZER.

April 30, 1783.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Upper Penn's Neck, Salem County, West New-Jersey, a negroe MAN, named BOB, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a blemish on the fore finger of his right hand; had on, when he went away, a linsy jacket black and white, light coloured cloth breeches, and black and white leggings; he is square built and stout for his size. Whoever apprehends said negroe, and secures him in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

PETER CEARNEY.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

WAS taken up about two weeks ago, a brown mare COLT, with a small star in her forehead, a brown mane. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

BENJAMIN M'VEACH.

Frankford, May 6, 1783.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1783.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living in the east side of John Dugan's store, on the Drawbridge, the following goods, viz. 6 dozen double-bladed penknives; 6 dozen pair of scissars; 3 grofs of pebble-set sleeve-buttons; 15 jackets of French and English pins; 18 pair of buckles, some plated and some brass; 30 snuff-boxes; 10 pieces of cloths, some new and some old; a large sheet, with a quantity of gingerbread; 2 pair of boots, one pair French, very small in the feet; and several other things not remembered, but would be known if seen. Whoever secures the thief, with the goods, so as the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for the goods recovered, paid by

PATRICK OWINGS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Neckamixion township, Bucks county, on the tenth ult. a bright bay MARE, with a small star in her forehead, two saddle spots, about the size of a dollar, and a large star on her off buttock and both hind feet white, supposed to be twelve or thirteen years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE OVERPECK.

Just Published, and to be SOLD by  
**HALL & SELLERS,**  
In Market-street,  
**The LAWS**

Passed in the second Session of the Seventh GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

**WAGER and HABACKER,**  
At their Store in Second-street, midway between Race and Vine-streets, have for Sale,  
**Genuine old Madeira Wine,**  
of an Excellent Quality.

**FABIAN HAMERLY,**

**TAKES** this method to inform the public, that he now occupies a shop in Elfrith's alley, near Second street, where he carries on his business in the different branches of machinery, which he formerly learned in Europe, and has carried on the same in this country for these 8 years past, viz. first, making fire engines of all sorts and sizes; secondly, pumps of copper and lead, for the use of the brewers, distillers and sugar-boilers business; thirdly, engines to force the water out of any spring, well or pond, to convey it to any house or part in the house, or to any place wherever it is required to be led, even the distance of three or more miles; fourthly, he does invent fountains of any sort for gentlemen's gardens.

He also takes the liberty to recommend himself to gentlemen, merchants, commanders and masters of vessels, for plumbing of houses and vessels, as he learned that business in London of the best workmen in that metropolis, he therefore flatters himself to give satisfaction in said branches of mechanism to his customers.

He likewise begs leave to solicit the custom of the respective fire companies in this city, and its liberties, and offers to serve them in keeping their fire engines in good repair, for the most reasonable prices possible; namely; first, he will examine each engine every three months; secondly, every six months he will take them to pieces entirely, and fix them up again; thirdly, after every fire that may happen, he will deliver the engine back again to its respective repository, at his own cost and charges; fourthly, all repairs (except the air vessel shall blow, or the branch pipe or gooseneck be lost, or the cistern be shattered, or the handles be broke, or the barrels be burst) shall be done gratis; fifthly, he will always keep them clean and well oiled.

I am, with due respect,  
the public's most obedient humble servant,  
Pbiladel. April 28, 1783.

**FABIAN HAMERLY.**

**JACOB BECK, Blue-dyer,**

**HAS** removed from Germantown to the city of Philadelphia, and carries on his business as usual, on the east side of Second-street, between Race-street and Vine-street, opposite to the sign of the Black Horse, and up a small alley next to the house, now occupied by George Campbell, Esquire. Those who may please to favour him with their custom, may rest assured that he will make it his constant study to do his work in the neatest and best manner, and upon the lowest terms that the times will admit of, and with the greatest dispatch and punctuality.

N. B. Martin Beck carries on the blue-dyeing business as usual, in Germantown.

**THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.**

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber, on Monday, the 21st instant, An Apprentice-boy, named **JACOB KATTS**, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a blue mark down his forehead, brown hair tied, speaks slow, by trade a shoemaker; he took with him a dark brown coat and jacket, dark brown corduroy breeches, nankeen jacket and breeches, swankin jacket, with sleeves and wooden buttons, a pair of white cotton and a pair of brown thread stockings, one white and two homespun shirts, a pair of new pumps and a pair of old Boots, a large cat's hat cocked, and his working tools. Whoever takes up the said Apprentice, and brings him to me, in Arch-street, shall have the above reward, paid by **MARTIN BISH.**

N. B. It is supposed he is gone either to Baltimore or New-York. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.  
Philadelphia, April 21, 1783.

**FIVE POUNDS Reward.**

**STOLEN**, out of the stable of the subscriber, in the night of the 25th instant, April, A likely black **MARE**, round made, and in good order when stolen, about 14 hands and an half high, six years old last harvest, the near hind foot white, her neck rubbed with a yoke, paces, trots and gallops middling swift, shod before with old shoes.

At the same time was stolen, out of the subscriber's pasture, A bright bay **HORSE**, inclining to sorrel, with some grey hairs in his mane and tail, about 14 hands and an half high, five years old this spring, bald face, all feet white above the pastern joint; there is a remarkable mark on the hollow of his near thigh, about three fingers broad, of a scarlet colour; he is a natural trotter, new shoes before, his sides rubbed with the chains, and is of a lofty carriage. Whoever secures said mare and horse, so that the owner may get them again, and the thieves brought to conviction, shall have the above reward, or Thirty Shillings for each of the creatures only, with reasonable charges if brought home, paid by **WILLIAM ANDERSON,**

living in Lower Providence township, Chester county.

**CAME** to the plantation of the subscriber, living in New-Providence township, Philadelphia county, on Monday, the 24th instant, a small bay **HORSE**, without either brand or ear mark, near 14 hands high, supposed to be six years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.  
April 17. **MARY SANDS.**

**WAS** left with the subscriber, in Berwick township, York county, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 9th day of November last, by a man who called himself James Richerson, a waggon, two horses and geers, belonging to the same. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away, against the 18th day of May next, otherwise they will be sold at public vendue, by  
April 26, 1783. **WILLIAM BACKER.**

**STRAYED** away, on Friday, the 11th instant, from a stable in Church alley, a dark red **COW**, with some white spots, short sharp horns, her tail cut off near the root, and is about 5 years old. Whoever secures said cow, so as the owner may have her again, shall have **TWO DOLLARS** reward, and reasonable charges, paid by **ISAAC CONNELLY**, in Market-street, near Strawberry alley, Philadelphia. **April 22.**

**GENTEEL LODGINGS**

To be had, in a very pleasant Part of the CITY.  
Enquire of the Printers hereof.

Just PUBLISHED, and now SELLING  
At **BELL's Book-STORE,**  
In Third-street--For the Investigation of all FREEMEN.  
[PRICE ONE THIRD OF A DOLLAR.]  
**AN ADDRESS TO THE FREEMEN**

OF THE  
**STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.**

Containing Political Observations on the following Subjects, viz.  
I. On the Citizens making a temporary Submission to the British Arms, after the Reduction of Charlestown in 1780.  
II. On Governor Rutledge's Proclamation of the 27th of September, 1781.  
III. On the Mode of conducting the Election for the Assembly at Jacksonborough.  
IV. On the Exclusion Act, which cuts off the Citizens from the Rights of Election.  
V. On the Confiscation Act.  
VI. On the Amercement Act.  
VII. The Conclusion, with Remarks to prove the Necessity of an Amnesty, or Act of Oblivion.

By **CASSIUS.**

Supposed to be written by **EDANUS BURKE**, Esquire, one of the Chief Justices of the State of South-Carolina.

With the genuine Rustics Sate,  
On Ur's Rocks, in close Diwan,  
And wing'd that Arrow sure at Fate,

Which ascertain'd THE SACRED RIGHTS OF MAN.

N. B. At said BELL's Book-store may also be had---(Price One Dollar) Number Fourth of Moore's Elegant Travels, containing a View of Society and Manners in Italy; with Anecdotes relating to some eminent Characters. Number Fifth of said New Work, will be ready about 14 Days from this Date.  
April 26th, 1783.

**PATENTED LANDS,**

Mostly of the best quality.

**TO BE SOLD,**

On reasonable terms, and on easy payments to those who may require time. The situation and quality of said lands are briefly described, as follows:

1262 **ACRES**, on the waters of the Frankstown Branch of Juniata, and near that town, the upland is of an excellent quality, accommodated with a considerable proportion of good bottom for meadow; there is a grist-mill and a number of settlements near and adjoining.

3608 acres, in Morrison's Cove, being from 15 to 20 miles from the county town of Bedford, the upland is in general very good, with much valuable meadow ground; the whole lying on waters leading into the river Juniata.

487 1/2 acres, on Shover's run, about 6 or 8 miles from the town of Bedford, and includes a large quantity of good meadow ground.

176 1/2 acres, within one mile and a half of Bedford, well timbered.

1004 acres, on and near the Raystown Branch of Juniata, about 25 miles below the town of Bedford; the land is in general good, and has a large proportion of valuable meadow.

728 acres rich limestone land, in Kishaquillis Valley; many settlements near it.

609 1/2 acres, near the river Juniata, and from 20 to 25 miles west of the Susquehanna; a fine stream called Licking creek runs through it, on each side of which there is much good meadow ground.

886 acres on Cocklamus creek, 6 or 8 miles from the main branch of Juniata, and about 20 miles from the Susquehanna, generally settled round it, and adjoins the plantations of John Boyd and William Boyd, having a large proportion of good meadow ground.

885 acres on Penn's creek, navigable into the Susquehanna, being about 8 miles therefrom, is very good wheat-land, with much choice bottom for meadow.

6931 acres, at and near Tully's mountain, on the east branch of Little Juniata: This is a body of excellent limestone land, well watered, with a good proportion of meadow ground; a number of settlements and improvements are near it.

1516 acres on Mohantango creek, 7 or 8 miles from the river Susquehanna, there are settlements adjoining and around this land, which is well accommodated with meadow. For terms of sale and further particulars, enquire of **PETER MILLER**, Scrivener, in Third-street, a few doors from Arch-street, Philadelphia.  
t. b. c. 3 m.

**WHEREAS ANDREW BRYAN,**

of New-Castle county, in the Delaware State, has been absent some years, and no account of him; it is requested that any person knowing of his being dead or living, will give information thereof to **GEORGE READ**, Esq; in New-Castle, or **NATHANIEL BRYAN**, in said county; and it is also requested that the Printers in the different States will insert this in their News-papers.

**WANTED,**

**A MAN** that understands a Grist or Merchant Mill, and making of Flour Barrels, that can be well recommended, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to **HUGH RAMSEY**, in Warwick Township, Bucks County.

**To be SOLD by Private SALE,**

**A VALUABLE PLANTATION**, situate in the township of Goshen, and county of Chester, 18 miles from Wilmington and 28 from Philadelphia, and adjoining that noted place known by the name of the Turks Head, containing any number of acres between or from 60 to 200, as may best suit the purchaser; there are on said place a good stone house, two stories high, almost new, and log barn, cellared under, smith's shop, &c. and a good spring of water near the door, with a stone house over it, a sufficient quantity of good meadow, a good bearing orchard of 150 apple trees, with a number of other fruit trees of various kinds. The whole in good repair; the title indisputable, and terms of payment will be made as easy as possible, by  
April 7, 1783. **SAMUEL HOOPES.**

**TO BE LETT,**

**A VALUABLE PLANTATION**, in West Nottingham Hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, containing about 125 acres; there are on the premises, a large two story stone dwelling-house, and a large frame ditto adjoining, containing four rooms and a spacious entry on each floor, with cellars under the whole, a large stone kitchen, store-house, and smoke-house, a barn, stables, and other out-houses; the situation is pleasant and remarkably healthy, in a good neighbourhood, and is a fine stand for trade; a well accustomed store having been kept there for near thirty years past, being but one mile from the brick-meeting house, where six roads meet. For terms apply to John Lewden, at Christiansa bridge, Timothy Kink, Esq; near the premises, or the subscriber  
**JOSEPH MIFFLIN.**

**FOR SALE,**  
**A PHAETON & POST CHARIOT.**

These Carriages, each with Harness for a pair of Horses, are genteel, and little the worse for Wear, and will be sold cheap. Enquire of **Mr. GEORGE WAY**, in Arch-street, betwixt Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia.

**ALL** persons indebted to the estate of **WILLIAM CALVERT**, late of Mountholly, deceased, by bond, bill or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment, as the money is much wanted; and those that have any demands against the said estate (that have not exhibited their accounts) are desired to send them to the subscribers, that they may be enabled to give satisfaction in the most speedy and equitable manner.

The Executors have agreed to attend at the late dwelling-house of the deceased on the 8th of May next, to meet the creditors.

**MARTHA CALVERT**, Executrix,  
**URIAH WOOLMAN**, Executor.

April 8, 1783.

**ALL** those who have any demands against the subscriber, living in Potts-Town, Philadelphia county, are hereby desired to furnish their accounts in order for settlement; and those who are indebted to him by bond, note, book debt, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, to prevent further trouble.

**TO BE SOLD,**

The **HOUSES** and **LOTS**, with the **IMPROVEMENTS**, clear of all incumbrance, on which the subscriber now lives, consisting of seven front Lots on the main street, and seven back Lots adjoining, each lot containing 60 by 300 feet deep, all under good fence: There are erected on the premises, a good two story stone house, two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under, with a log building annexed, 38 by 18 feet, part of which has been occupied for a store near 20 years past, and is completely finished for that purpose, and is an exceeding good stand for business, a pump, with excellent water, at the kitchen door, the house newly shingled, double barracks with stables under them, a good garden fenced in, with a small meadow lot, well manured, adjoining; there are also erected on another lot contiguous, a stone house, 24 by 33 feet, part of which is occupied for a dwelling, the remainder for a store-house, with a good frame stable, and garden. Immediate possession, and an indisputable title will be given, by  
**JOHN BERN.**

Charlestown, South-Carolina, March 19, 1783.

**ALL** Officers and others, who belonged to the Ship **SOUTH CAROLINA**, formerly under my direction, (but when captured was commanded by Captain **JOHN JOYNER**, Esq;) are requested to send their accounts and certificates against the said Ship, to their agents or attorneys here, before the 15th day of August next; this State having resolved to adjust all those accounts, and to grant certificates bearing annual interest of seven per cent. which are to be received in payment of any public property purchased in this State.  
**A. GILLON.**

Kent county, Maryland, April 3, 1783.

**NEGROE ARCH**

**RUN AWAY** last Wednesday from the subscriber; he is about six feet high, and marked with the small-pox; he is a little knock-kneed, and is cunning and deceitful; he had on when he went away, a brown cloth jacket worn thread bare, and two pair of breeches, one of them the same of his jacket, the other white kersey, very much patched, his hat was old and patched with a squirrel's skin, an old tow linen shirt, white yarn stockings, and a pair of old shoes; it is probable he may try to get over to the Jerseys. Whoever will take and secure him in any goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall have **EIGHT DOLLARS** Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by  
**JOSEPH WILLIAMS.**

**STRAYED** or **STOLEN** out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Christiansa hundred, Newcastle county, on the plantation formerly Peter Baker's, on the 7th of April, a dark brown **HORSE**, about 14 1/2 hands high, 7 years old, has a star in his forehead, two hind feet, white and the hair wore off his side; likewise a dark bay **MARE**, 14 hands high, 8 years old, has a star and snip, black mane and tail, and the hair is rubbed off her withers with the saddle. The mare was shod before, and the horse all round, both natural trotters. Whoever secures said creatures so that the owner may have them, shall have **Twelve Dollars** Reward, or Six for either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by  
**PHILIP MILLER**, or  
**GIDEON GILPIN.**

**TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.**

**WAS** **STOLEN** out of the stable of the subscriber, in the night of the 3th inst. a likely **HAY MARE**, between five and six years old, about 15 hands high, has a small star in her forehead, and one of her hind feet white, has had the fistula, lately cured, on the off shoulder, and the other appears somewhat swelled. She has been lame in her off fore foot, and has a broad shoe and piece of leather nailed on to save the frog of her foot, which is very tender. Whoever secures the thief, so that he may be prosecuted to conviction, shall have **Five Pounds** Reward, and for the mare **Fifty Shillings**, and reasonable charges, paid by  
**PERSIFOR FRAZER.**

Thornbury, Chester county, April 10, 1783.

**FIVE POUNDS Reward.**

**WAS** **STOLEN** last night out of the subscriber's stable, living in Richland township, Bucks county, A chestnut sorrel **MARE**, about 14 hands and an half high, six years old this spring, a natural trotter, low carriage, neither brand nor ear mark, nor any natural marks that can be remembered, shod all round when taken away. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, and secures them, so that the owner gets his property and the thief brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or **THREE POUNDS** for the mare only.  
8th of 4th Month, 1783. **ABEL ROBERTS.**

**TWENTY-POUNDS REWARD.**

**WAS** **STOLEN** out of the stable of the subscriber, in the night of the fifth instant, **TWO HORSES**, one black, seven years old, about fifteen hands high, shod round, paces, racks and canters well. The other an iron grey, seven years old, fourteen and an half hands high, shod round, trots and canters well, and when strictly observed his off hind pastern joint somewhat larger than the other. Whoever apprehends and secures the thief or thieves, so that they may be prosecuted to conviction, shall be entitled to receive **Fifteen Pounds**; and for the horses, **Fifty Shillings** each, with reasonable charges, paid by  
Chester, April 6, 1783. **JOHN GARDNER.**

**EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.**

**WAS** **STOLEN** about a month ago, a silver **WATCH**, maker's name Richard Ovingham, London, No. 16402. Any person to whom it may be offered for sale is requested to stop it, and they shall be entitled to a reward of **SIX DOLLARS** for the Watch, and if the thief is secured, **TWO DOLLARS** more, by applying to the Printers.  
Philad. April 8, 1783.